THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Heavy Cannonading in the Direction of Arthenay.

Prussians to Concentrate in the North of France.

The Surrender of Thionville.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Gortschakoff's Reply Conciliatory.

PANICKY FEELING IN LONDON.

FRANCE.

Cannonading at Arthenay.

TOURS, November 25.—Heavy cannonading was heard at Orleans all day yesterday, in the direction of Arthenay, where an important engagement has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the result was favorable to the French. Nothing official is received.

Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Advancing.

VERSAILLES, November 25.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is rapidly advancing.

An Agent of Bismarck at Wimbledon.

Special to the Herald.

WILHELMSHOUS, November 22.—A visitor, whose name I cannot give, but who is an agent of Bismarck, is now here for the third time. This forenoon he was closeted with the Emperor for three hours. I saw him as he came from the castle into the park, reading with deep interest some documents relative to the disinclination of Emperor Napoleon to peace in the future as still in the hands of Napoleon. God only knows what King William would not give to see him again installed in the Tuileries. A gentleman, who sat at the same table with the Inverness left the same evening for Versailles. Marshal Canrobert arrived on the 21st, and goes back to Stuttgardt, carrying letters from General Werder to the Emperor. Count Bismarck very refused even tonight. General Wimpffen avoided calling on Bazaine up to his departure.

Fighting at Villieres Recommenced.

LILLE, November 25.—There has been fighting all day at Villieres Recommenced. The battle is not over, and we can go to hand. Neither the troops engaged nor the result is known here.

ENGLAND.

German Strength in the Valley of the Loire—Prussians to "concentrate in the North of France—Surrender of Thionville.

LONDON, November 25.—The *Times* says that there are 200,000 Germans in the Valley of the Loire.

Some Prussian dragoons on Wednesday entered St. Quentin to find the streets of a number of the railroad train. Their attempt was defeated by the French.

Movements looking to the concentration of the Germans are now in progress in the north of France. Large bodies of Prussians are marching southward to take positions around Paris and near Orleans.

Since the last dispatches were forwarded the German army, which was engaged in the battle of Remilgnee and Mesieres, have evidently departed in full force, and the same direction. The great Prussian divisions passed Sedanon going towards Amiens early in the week, and others were to follow. The Germans are now in force, leaving Amiens in the night, will march on Rouen. His headquarters are still at Compiegne.

The Prussian intrenchment camp at Lyon is nearly completed.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1870. NO. 61.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Italy Determined to Hold Rome Against all Comers—Insurrection Momentarily Expected in Madrid—South American Affairs—Pacific News from China, &c.

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LONDON, November 24.—The World's correspondent telegraphs that the first meeting of the Commission for the country's defense, was presided over by Prince Carignan, and it was resolved that Rome should be fortified on the Metz and Paris, system. A Countension was appointed consisting of Gen. Menoroni, Della Rocca, Blees and Carrotti. Italy has resolved to hold Rome to the end even against all comers.

Insurrection Momentarily Expected.

LONDON, November 24.—A Republican insurrection is momentarily expected in Madrid. Captain General Lagunza, Superintendent Marshal Prim that the revolution will succeed if reinforcements are not sent.

Affairs in South America.

LISBON, November 25.—Pelates has been tendered the War portfolio of Brazil, and refused. The rebels in the Argentine Republic are apparently gaining ground. The siege of the city of Montevideo by the revolutionists is imminent.

News from China More Pacific.

LONDON, November 25.—Later advices have been received from China. The news is more pacific. The firm attitude taken by England and France in the matter of the Tien-Tsin massacre had the effect to encourage the trading classes there, toward whom the natives daily grown more insolent.

An Heir to the New King of Spain.

FLORENCE, November 25.—A son has been born to the Duchess of Aosta.

Failure—Resignation.

LONDON, November 25.—Robert Wright & Co., coals and anchor makers, Sunderland, have given up, and much distrust has resulted.

It is rumored that John Bright has resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade.

Encyclical Letter from Pope.

FLORENCE, November 26.—The Holy See has issued an encyclical letter to the Catholic prelates throughout the world. The document is the latest that Pope Pius Nini will continue to maintain a consistent attitude of hostility to the occupation of the territory of the Church. He confirms sentence of excommunication against those who have despoiled the Church, and strongly condemns the civil authorities of the United States Courts who, he says, have tried and all before the latter courts. The Administration of Victor Emanuel, he declares, is hated wherever needed. Throughout the South of Italy the people are described as the worst, and detested in the most disorderly manner.

What are Navigable Waters?

A case is now pending before the United States Supreme Court, which involves the determination of the question what are navigable waters of the United States. The steamer David Bell, which plied on Grand river, Michigan, was libeled in the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan. The vessel has been inspected and licensed under the navigation laws of the United States for the last year. The case was brought before this court, and the decision below in favor of the libel in support of the decision below that there is no law doctrine as to the navigability of waters between different States, and that the fact of the navigableness in no respect regulates the jurisdiction of the courts, but solely upon the navigable capacity of the stream. It is also insisted that the statute requiring the vessel to be enrolled and licensed to be enrolled and licensed within a state, is constitutional, and that the fact that it passes from State to another, it thus forms a link in the commerce among the States, and the vessel so enrolled and licensed is not liable to seizure under which the proceeding was commenced.

A Worthless Denial.

The Associated Press last night added a denial of the dispatch in this correspondence concerning the report of the Secretary of the Navy, to its long list of late authorized denials. This last one is worth exactly as much and no more than the rest of them. The resignation of Secretary Cox is the state next that Collector Smythe, of the port of New York, has resigned. No one in Russia wishes for war, but all classes are ready to defend their country from any aggression. During the remainder of the week. The Czar will remain at Moscow. He will be accompanied probably to imprisonment for life. The crime for which he is being tried was committed at Kittanning, Pa., on the 4th of July, 1869, and the deceased, James Mc. Gill, was killed by a blow from a club. After getting in a saloon on that day, the defendant, after a few obscene words had passed, drew a pistol and shot McGill, who fell to the floor, killed death. The case continues to excite intense interest in the locality where the murder occurred. Every day a large proportion being ladies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 25, 1870.

Last night the State began their arguments in the Gillen murder trial. Mr. Wagner, in the evening session and whole of the to-day was taken up by the prosecution and defense in the argument of the case. The case will be given to-morrow, but a verdict will not be reached before Monday.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

FAILURE OF VANDERBILT'S BLOCKADING SCHEME.

NEW YORK, November 25.—The efforts of Commodore Vanderbilt to blockade the adjacent roads by refusing connections and thus against competing lines have failed. The Supreme Court, at Syracuse, to-day rendered a decision in favor of the Erie road, and the Referee recommendation to the Central for the payment of the coupons, and confirmed the proceedings of the Referee in the matter of the Central and the appointments to the bridge. The Erie and Central bridges on Bridge street will probably be completed, and will, it is stated, form the practical outlet for the traffic of the Great Western railroad.

FREIGHT TARIFF AGAIN PUT UP.

NEW YORK, November 25.—The New York Central, Hudson River, Erie, Pennsylvania and all connecting railroads have agreed to a large advance on Western-bound freights, to take effect Monday, the 28th inst. The following are the rates: Corn, 25c; oats, 20c; barley, 25c; rye, 25c; flour, $1 25; second, $1 00; third, 85c; fourth, 70c; fifth, 50c; sixth, 40c; seventh, $1 25; third, 1c; fourth, 90c; Louisville—first class, $1 25; second, 1c; third, 90c; fourth, 75c; fifth, 60c; sixth, 50c; seventh, $1 40; third, $1 10; fourth, 90c; St. Louis—first class, $2 00; second, $1 60; third, $1 25; fourth, 90c; fifth, 75c; sixth, 60c; seventh, $1 50; third, $1 20; fourth, 1c; fifth, 90c; sixth, 75c; seventh, $1 75; third, $1 40

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

One of the neatest instances on record of the value of getting out every vote, appears from the result of the Fourth Indiana District. Some weeks after the election it was finally decided that WILSON, the Republican, had eleven majority, but now a miscount has been discovered at one poll, which will give the seat to GOODLOE, the Democrat, by *one* majority, in a district polling over twenty-six thousand votes.

NOTWITHSTANDING General BUTLER'S denial of the correctness of the New York *Tribune* letter purporting to give his views, his Boston speech is quite of a piece with the *Tribune* document. It simply means war, not to secure claims, which will be settled at any rate, but only to buy a party victory by whatever cost of blood and treasure. This notion may tickle BUTLER'S own constituents, but it will not please the country at large, which wishes peace first, well knowing that we can get from England all the reparation due to us through a firmness that needs no blustering threats to make it effectual. As to the story that the Administration inspired General BUTLER'S utterance upon our foreign policy, we cannot believe it, nor will the people have any more regard for his untimely policy, even if it should have such distinguished patronage.

THE following note of warning is from one of the most distinguished advocates of protection in the country, and should serve to stir up those who are indifferent on the great question of protection to home industry:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

UNIONTOWN, November 21, 1870.

Your editorial of yesterday, under the head of "Profection vs. Robbery," is the best thing I have seen for a long time on the subject. I hope you will keep up the fire. If we don't come up very soon, Democratic strategy with the aid of British gold, will soon break down our protective policy and with it the country. What is a few million of gold to British manufacturers and merchants, if by this they can open our ports to the importation of hundreds of millions of their manufactures annually, impoverishing us and enriching them? The result of the late election is alarming, especially in the west, where the people are really more interested in establishing protection, home manufactures and home markets, than any other part of our country. Yours, truly,

A. S.

IT is the custom of the Free Traders to class all Democrats on their side. Thus, the New York *Post* publishes a table of the members elect to the next Congress, and makes out that there are one hundred and twelve Revenue Reformers, sixty-five Protectionists, and forty-five of unknown views. Unfortunately for this enumeration we find among the Democrats called Revenue Reformers, the names of J. G. SUTHERLAND, of Michigan, ERASTUS WELLS, of Missouri, S. C. FOWLER, of New Jersey, J. ROSCOE, of New York, W. MCCLELLAND, of Pennsylvania, and ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Wisconsin, although they are all considered in their districts to be Protectionists. How many more such misrepresentations the table makes, will appear in due time by votes in Congress. Besides this, in the Ohio delegation alone we find PERRY, STEVENSON, SHELLABARGER, BEATY, MONROE, SPRAGUE and GARFIELD among the Republicans classed as Revenue Reformers. This may be right if by Revenue Reform is meant reduced taxation arranged to incidentally protect American manufactures. But we doubt if there be one of them a Revenue Reformer according to the *Post's* platform, which considers that but a euphemism for Free Trader. The instances adduced lead us to doubt altogether the correctness of the *Post's* table.

THE BIBLE TEACHES PROTECTION

The first command which God gave to man is contained in these words: "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it." From that day to this these conditions of increase, occupation and conquest, in respect to our globe, have been inseparable from the progress of the human race in physical, mental and moral excellence. All this requires fruitfulness, multiplication and replenishing as a means to the end, and that end is the subjugation of the earth; and strict compliance with the divine injunction runs, and always has run parallel with the highest interests and most rapid improvement of society and government. The command is an index-finger pointing evermore the only way that leads to normal development and popular liberty. Hence, to the extent that man acquires power over the forces of nature, and makes them the servants of his will, to the same extent will he rise in the scale of civilization. Indeed, the chief difference between the savage Indian and the American citizen, is, that the former makes his home in the wilderness, absorbs the spontaneous productions of a vast area, relies upon the avails of hunting and fishing for subsistence, and often runs the risk of starving to death amid a lavish provision of resources which he does not know how to utilize; while the latter vanquishes the forest by the appliances of his knowledge, skill and procurement, restricts himself to the cultivation of a few acres of land, depends upon impressing for his service known laws of matter to secure an abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life, and is constantly able to provide with the utmost confidence and certainty against the contingencies of hunger. In a word, the one has advanced much further than the other in his work of subduing the earth.

This ability to extract the instruments of human subsistence and enjoyment from the materials of our globe, is the tardy product of a long course of observation, experiment and experience, looking to the use of the forces of nature for practical ends. Turn a man adrift in the interminable recesses or some vast wilderness, with nothing but his hand and his mind as helps, and he at once becomes dependent upon the gratuitous supplies of his surroundings. The river upon whose banks he may stand swarms with fish but, in the absence of hook and line, trap or other contrivance, he is powerless to utilize this abundant source of food. Deer and other animals may cross his path, but are swifter of foot than he, and his lack of all weapons fit for the chase make him helpless as a hunter. He sees birds here and there every day, but they are beyond his reach, for they can fly, and he at best can only run. Trees meet his eyes in every direction, but without ax or other implement, he cannot fell them for the purpose of building an abode, and therefore is driven to seek his habitation in holes and caves. He may pluck and eat such fruits of the soil as are the spontaneous gifts of nature, or subsist on roots and herbs, with such occasional animal food as his limited means can supply; but beyond that he is the creature instead of the controller of circumstances. Amid a lavish profusion of resources he is helpless to compel them to administer to his wants, and may even lose his life in his ineffectual struggle to satisfy the fierce cravings of appetite, or to ward off the unrelenting rigors of winter.

Give him now a gun and ammunition, a chopping ax, fishing tackle, and appliances for kindling a fire, and what a vast improvement at once takes place in his condition. In his limited power to command the forces of nature, which he has just acquired, he perceives the almost complete disappearance of the obstacles which were to him previously insurmountable. His piscatorial exertions and his pursuit of game alike become remunerative in results. He hews out rude materials for the construction of a dwelling, which, compared with his former habitation, contrasts as a palace with a hovel. Amid the coldest blasts of the intensest weather, he can sit composedly and comfortably, if not contentedly, on his hearth stone before a cheerful fire, with his larder sufficiently supplied with smoked venison, acorns and dried fruits—a crude provision against the contingencies of the season. However uncivilized and unsatisfactory such a life, it would be far in advance of the man's previous mode of existence. Moreover, it truly represents one of the many stages of the human race in its progressive mastery of the elements of the material world.

Through just such gradual, tedious, painful struggles, privations and improvements has society passed during its ages of movement toward the present heights of intellectual and material development and excellence which it occupies. The highest grades of community of to-day are embodiments of the best and noblest results of these centuries of training and experience. What a broad contrast there is between the barbarous Britons of CÆSAR'S time and the cultured Britons of the existing period. Yet it is precisely because the people of England have achieved so large a mastery of the powers of nature, that she holds her high and influential position among nations.

In this subjugation of the earth to the purposes of man, labor is the great instrument. But no single kind of labor will suffice, neither agricultural, mechanic, mining, scientific nor manufacturing. Cultivation of the ground subdues the earth only as regards its vegetative properties. Use of the principles involved in the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw, while preeminently the conquest of mind over matter, commands the services of only one section of the material forces. Delving for ores merely develops certain products which nature has gratuitously provided in her stupendous laboratory. Systematizing knowledge, although highly productive of useful results, does little more than set up finger-posts for the guide of workers in the task of bringing the earth under man's dominion. Manufacturing is limited to the arts of reproduction—to changing the condition, shape, arrangement, combination, uses and values of metallic particles, vegetable fibers and other raw materials. When, therefore, the divine command was promulgated to *subdue* the earth, it must have meant not merely a *part*, but the *whole*—not partially, but completely—water as well as land. The evident intention was for man to ultimately bring under his control and make servants of *all* the forces of nature. As yet, the world stands scarcely upon the threshold of this prodigious task.

Here all can perceive and understand, not only that labor lies at the foundation of all normal progress, but why it holds that vital position. It is the living fountain of all national development and individual welfare and excellence. The more intelligent, skilful, experienced, productive, prosperous is the laborer, so better for the inhabitants and for the State, and higher and nobler will be the attendant civilization. Hence the interest of labor and of the laborer should be the chief concern of statesmanship, for whatever shackles, cripples or prostrates it, is retrogressive in tendency and force, and strongly detrimental to community. Its mission is to *subdue* the earth, in obedience to the behest of the Almighty.

To accomplish this cyclopean work, it is indispensable that labor should be diversified, since it is only through that condition of industry that it is possible to accomplish the double purpose of developing human powers in the direction of their most liberal enlowment, and of dispersing investigation and utility upon the various and multitudinous forces of the material world. Tilling the soil is a necessary occupation, excellent in its way, but that both aids and is aided by manufactures, science, invention, mining and the mechanic arts. Each of these, as well as each of all other employments, finds a helper in all the rest. Their interconnection and interdependence are universal. What reinforces one, reinforces all, what is detrimental to one is detrimental to all. It may be that these reciprocal influences for good for ill are not always at once appreciable, and sometimes difficult to trace, nevertheless our proposition is logically and practically correct. In the work of subjugating the earth to man's will, they march hand in hand, evermore co-operating to produce and hasten the same general attainment. Acting together, they assault nature in her strongholds, and wrest from her possession her most treasured secrets. Where they operate in concert, error is soon discovered and banished, and truth established in its place. As each false idea disappears, knowledge achieves some new victory over the resisting forces of our globe. Thus, as long as science maintained that earth, air, fire and water were elementary substances, it was impossible to find out that the rusting of metals, the formation of acids, the burning of inflammable bodies, the breathing of animals, the growth of plants by night, involved the same operation; or that the diamond embodies the same material as coal, and that water is composed of two gases, one of which is the great feeder of combustion. How meager would be the accomplishments of bleachers and dyers were it not for the discoveries of chemistry. How would carpenters and masons safely and correctly estimate the strength of timbers, of walls, of arches, but for the investigations which have been made in mechanical philosophy? Indeed, although a man be neither artisan nor farmer, but only one having a pot to boil, he is indebted to inventive genius and to discovered principles that govern matter, for power to cook his morsel better and economize his fuel. Thus it is the province of diversified industry to make men more skilful, expert and useful in the particular kinds of work by which they are to earn their bread. It is the fruitful parent of utilitarian investigations, philosophic experiments, scientific discoveries, mechanical development, inventive ingenuity, and practical improvements. It is the unfettering friend of progress in its highest and best sense, arousing inquiry, shattering prejudices, routing delusions, exemplifying error, promoting individuality, cultivating association, enforcing decentralization.

Where shall we look for governmental action that operates in the same general direction, unless to protective legislation? Under its fostering influences variety immediately enters the domain of employment. Surrounding nature begins forthwith to be more and more made the servant of man. From year to year the process of subjugation is more and more intensified. The condition of the individual man is bettered, and the body politic partakes of the well-being of its integers. Free trade, on the contrary, operates to erect barriers in the way of man's subduing the earth, for it tends constantly to diminish the existing diversity of employments which protection had established, and to concentrate labor in a few occupations. Hence we feel fully justified in affirming that the Bible teaches the doctrine of protection to home industry, as an unavoidable corollary from its command to subdue the earth, and condemns the doctrine of free trade, its opposite. To the subjugation of the forces of the material world to man's service and will, protection is a faithful and useful ally, free trade a malignant and dangerous and uncompromising foe.

THE UNIONTOWN AND FAIRMONT RAILROAD

Among the most important railway branch lines—important to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania—is the one about to be constructed from Uniontown, Fayette county, to Fairmont, West Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus connecting Pittsburgh with the latter place, by way of the Connellsville Railroad and its Uniontown branch. This new project is authorized by the concurrent legislation of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and a portion of the road, from Uniontown to the Fairchance Iron Works, will be completed in a few months, by funds principally furnished by several millionaires who have purchased both the Fairchance and Springhill Iron Works. The latter works are located near the West Virginia line, and the road will be pushed on to this point, by the same parties, as soon as possible, making about fourteen miles to the State line. From here it will be continued by the Virginia Company, by way of Morgantown, to Fairmont, a distance of about thirty miles. This road will strike the Monongahela at the head of the present slackwater navigation, and will give Pittsburgh a continuous railroad to Fairmont of one hundred and twelve miles, and about the same distance by the river. The road from Uniontown to the Virginia line can be made, it is believed, without foreign aid, and should any be required to finish it through to Fairmont, it will no doubt be furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to which it will furnish a double track, shorter and better—allowing for grades and curvature—than the road now traveled from Fairmont to Cumberland, thus securing a continuous double track for that road from the Ohio, at Wheeling and Parkersburg, to Baltimore, developing the whole way new territory, unsurpassed in mineral and agricultural resources, with little, or perhaps no, expense to the Baltimore and Ohio company. Pittsburgh is largely interested in this new line, since it cannot fail to add materially to her prosperity in the general exchange of products which will follow.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In building a coffer-dam for the bridge at Keokuk, the contractors were surprised that all their pumping amounted to nothing. On investigation, they found that a spring of cold water came bubbling up from the bottom of the river, faster than they were able to pump it out. All their ingenuity has not yet been able to overcome this unexpected obstacle.

In the District of Columbia and two hundred Southern counties, there are 209 361 colored people, where there were 66,906 in 1860.

Gold are having been discovered in Madagascar, the Government of the island has prohibited the search for ore. The reason for this prohibition is, that if gold is found in remunerative quantities, there will be such a rush of Europeans to the country as will dispossess the native inhabitants.

The gentlemen who are endeavoring to engineer the new Revenue Reform party are to have a grand dinner at Delmonico's on Monday evening commemorative of their success at the recent election. The Free Trade League, it is understood, defrays all expense, which will be Dijon eater.

The *New York Times* denies that it has been or is to be sold.

The Newfoundlanders in New York and Boston are about to organize societies to promote annexation to the United States. Newfoundland would be a fitter field of labor.

Potter Palmer writes from Europe that he intends to have his new hotel in Chicago surpass all the world.

On the 29th of this month the first general use of the ballot in England will be made in the election of School Boards, under the elementary education act of the present year.

A New Orleans man has invented a machine to utilize the ramine plant, and a company is now manufacturing it.

That sleep-walking scene at New Haven was a very singular one. The somnambulist first jumped down sixteen feet upon a tin roof, and, still asleep, deliberately walked off to another roof six feet lower. Not satisfied with this achievement, he walked through a skylight and lodged on a table ten feet below, and then incense way crawled back through the dismantled skylight, cutting his feet badly in his struggles. The noise awakened a man in the house, who found the man on the tin roof, entirely unconscious as to how he came there. He was wounded pretty badly, and was taken back into the house and properly cared for. In all, it was the most astonishing feat of somnambulism on record.

During a recent thunder-storm at the Hoosac tunnel, the effects of the explosion of powder in the heading of the central shaft was exploded, it is supposed by electricity communicated from the atmosphere, the heading wire being uncovered and exposed at the top of the shaft.

The newspapers in various parts of New England speak with alarm at the drought which still continues in spite of the October and early November rains. In the Connecticut valley many of the mills are on short time or have been stopped altogether.

When the propeller Cuyahoga struck upon the rocks in the Detroit river recently, she sprung a leak which required the pumps to be kept in constant motion. Unloaded until the propeller reached Lake Michigan, when the leak suddenly stopped. Upon being placed in dry dock at Chicago, it was discovered that a monster catfish had been drawn into the break, completely shutting out the water.

Numerous outrages by Chippewa Indians upon white settlements in the Northern part of Minnesota are reported. The settlers promise to commence a war of extermination against the savages unless the Government interferes and protects them. These outrages have occurred far beyond the well-settled portion of the State, and where the settlements are isolated and straggling.

PERSONAL.

In spite of all the pow-wow over Nilsson, some of the eastern papers say that among the most critical musicians, Miss Cary of other troupe is preferred to Nilsson herself.

Governor Latcher of Montana, had a race lately with a panther near Warm Spring, Montana, and distanced the beast.

Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, promoted to Vice Admiral, was in command of the Asiatic fleet at the time, and was not aware of his good fortune until he got home. He is now off on sea service. He has been detached from active duty and placed on waiting orders.

Thomas B. Conery, washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, has been appointed managing editor of that paper.

The Secretary of the Navy, is at a loss to know how the newspaperspat an abstract of his report before he wrote a line of it or said a word about it.

STATE POLITICS.

The State Treasurer question is still the absorbing topic of interest at Harrisburg. There are numerous stories in circulation, one contradicting another. Below we give an extract from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"The State Treasury contest has assumed a new interest. Mr. Markley has been designated for the place on the Commissioners' Board. The dispatch which announced Hon G. Dawson Coleman for the place, was written by Markley's friends, and there appears to have been forthwith a general effort on their part to secure the appointment. Governor Geary, Speaker Reaver, Markley and others visited Philadelphia, and it was announced on their return to a thoroughly dissatisfied condition. It has become evident that Simon Cameron, after a struggle lasting for days, has at last deserted him at the last moment, and allied himself with a candidate who is not only strong in the financial and local scale. Cameron is now for G. Dawson Coleman, and Markley will be obliged either to retire from the field altogether or to refuse gracefully and upon the ostensible ground of great pressure of business. The new candidate, Mr. Coleman, is undoubtedly a talented and well-known man, and has already passed a legislative ordeal for three years without defeat or dishonesty; but an alliance with Simon Cameron will destroy his political and social standing beyond all remedy. Cameron would undoubtedly expect to hold the keys of the treasury during the next term, and state Treasurer although contemplating would be the power behind the throne, greater than governing the enormous deposits to the friends of Cameron. These things are talked of among the politicians here by Evans, Reaver and all who are surprised at the ex raordinary affiliations. All sorts of explanations are attempted, several of which border on the ludicrous, such as to push Coleman for governor. The amount of the contest is that Markley and his friends have been valuable ten years ago, but Mr. Markley can testify that political alliances are dreadfully inconstant."

A letter from Harrisburg to the Beaver *Radical* says of G. Dawson Coleman:

"He voted for Cameron for Senator in 1867 and he supported Cameron in 1868 with all his disinterested friends. I doubt whether Cameron has anything to fear from Coleman's treachery, for he has doubtedly be perfect ly satisfied with his election. This result would be the most unfortunate for Cameron's political rehabilitation than the election of Markley, who has warm friends and supporters outside the Republican Organization. Markley's election would be one which could furnish no excuse for a bolt. In the instances, however, that Mr. Markley will withdraw in his favor is utterly unwarranted. He will be a candidate before the people, whether Mr. Coleman is in the field or not, and will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision and support the nominee, whether he be Coleman or himself defeated. This is his position as participant in advances and interests in this city. Mr. Markley himself has not been heard from since the candidacy of Mr. Coleman was announced."

The Scranton *Republican* says: "We must not permit Simon Cameron's friends or anybody else's friends, except the people's friends to control the Treasury. The members of the Legislature must be watched by the press, and if they fail to do their duty honestly by the people and in the interests of the Commonwealth, expose them, without regard to which party they belong to. We do not believe in threatening or bow-bending Legislators, but we will not light them, and they may as well understand what they must expect at the hands of the press if they prove recreant to the trust reposed in them."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* urges Republican members of the Legislature to unite on G. Dawson Coleman for State Treasurer, saying: "While Mr. Coleman is a Republican he is not a boss or an intriguing politician, and he can be trusted with the care of the treasury by men of all parties. His willingness to accept ought to put an end at once to all underthings to control the success of the Republican party by the appointment of the Democrats for this or that Republican aspirant to the office. That there have been such plottings is generally known, and the people have been disgusted to hear it.

Business to Come Before Congress.

At the last session of Congress a number of important bills were not discussed at the time of adjournment and will be brought up early in the coming session. Among these are the following:

Bill to encourage ship building, &c. There are several bills to increase American commerce, among which is the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company, Senator Sumner's bill. These bills mostly provide for the transportation of the United States mails in foreign bottoms by steamships built in the United States. A bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Included in this bill are the schemes for a telegraph cable between San Francisco and China, and also between a port in the United States and Belgium. A bill to relieve members of Congress from personal responsibility to preserve the independence of the different departments of the Government. A bill to establish a bureau of statistics of labor throughout the United States. A bill to establish a postal telegraph system through out the United States. A bill to make for the immigration of immigrants under contract unlawful. A bill for a territorial government for Alaska. Bills to admit as States in the union of the territories of Colorado and New Mexico. Bills to relieve the disabilities of to sell munitions of war to foreign Governments, to one against another friendly Government. A bill to establish a Board of Port Wardens for the port of New York; bill to aid the Kansas Pacific railroad; bill to make for the construction of the Memphis and El Paso, and the Memphis and Little Rock railroad; bill to repeal the bankrupt law; bill for the construction of an air line railway between Washington and New York.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that General Negley, on his arrival at Washington, called on the President and had a protracted interview. The General says the President has a history of the canvass in this district, and complained of some Federal office-holders here who had opposed him. The dispatch concludes: "The President is deeply pained at the result. He could have his own way in any rearrangement of the United States officials in his district. Of course, Negley proposes to remain in the office-holders under the administration as took part in the late canvass against him."

MERIDEN, Conn., proposes to beat the 'head of navigation.'" She has but to construct a canal ten or twelve miles long on the eastern shore of the Quinnipiac river of not less capacity than the Erie canal, to connect with the navigable water at North Haven, and place her fifty miles nearer New York by direct water communication that Hartford is.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

A Singular Prophesy About His Clan and Its Fulfillments.

The marriage of a daughter of the Queen of England with a son of the Duke of Argyll has brought out a number of curious particulars connected with the Campbell Clan, of which the Duke is chief. Perhaps the most curious of these is an old prophesy, in the following singular words:

When the mole shall reach the Mull; when the holly-tree near Inverary shall be destroyed; when a road shall be made throughout the country; when bells shall ring from a rock in Loch Fyne; when Stone Point shall be covered with woods, and when the Atlantic shall flow in to Loch Fyne, then shall the Argyll Campbells be driven from Kintyre, except as many as shall escape on a crooked and lame horse.

If this prophesy be really ancient, it must, to those who first heard it, have appeared to indicate a perpetuity of tenure; and yet strangely enough, nearly every one of these conditions have been fulfilled, or is likely to be. A ship-canal is projected, which will bring the waters of the Atlantic into Loch Fyne; Stone Point has been planted and is covered with woods; a high road has been completed throughout the country; the Loch Fyne rock has been quarried to make a *belfry* for the church at Inverary. As for the holly-tree, it is said that the grandfather of the present Duke insisted on an awkward bend being made in the road, on purpose to spare it, and its roots are now exposed and threatened by the tide. A large part of the Campbell possessions in Carrile, though not all, have passed into the hands of persons not bearing the name of Campbell. In the last few years moles have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Cantire, where they were heretofore unknown, and are rapidly excavating towards Mull. Of the "white horse" clause we can offer no conjectural interpretation; but as the White House is the device of the House of Hanover, ingenuity may probably see in it some reference to the marriage of the Marquess of Lorne. We trust, in this case, that the words "crooked and lame" are to be taken in some figurative sense.

An Old Friend.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impeached. This

OLD FRIEND

Has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND. d*

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STOCK EXCHANGE.

159 Federal Street, Allegheny.

In view of the constantly increasing transactions in Real Estate and Stocks and the magnitude to which my business in that direction has attained, I have, after mature consideration, determined to unite the two, and accordingly have established a Real Estate and Stock Exchange, to which I shall devote my personal attention, and hope to merit a share of the public patronage by giving the property exposed a wider publicity than can be obtained in the usual way. One evening each week will be devoted to the

Public Sale of Real Estate and Stocks,

The public announcement of forthcoming Auction sales of property, and verbal descriptions of all property offered for sale, will be made at the Exchange meeting either public or private sale or both.

The advantages to sellers will be the most publicity given to their property by direct announcement to several hundred persons.

The advantages to buyers will be the increased facility with which selections of property can be made, as all the conveyancing will be done at the Stock Exchange rooms.

It will be my endeavor to afford buyer and seller the most extended facilities for the transaction of the business, and hope that the Real Estate and Stock Exchange will take place

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28TH,

At 7½ o'clock, to be continued every Monday evening thereafter.

A. LEGGATE,

Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,

129 FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY.

Chandeliers,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS

FOR GAS OR OIL.

The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at

WELDON & KELLY'S

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

147 Wood Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

CITY BONDS

FOR SALE.

City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving

Penn Avenue,

And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offer ed for sale at the

Masonic

DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 131 Smithfield Street.

These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES. Interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.

Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.

GEORGE C. McLEAN,

Cashier.

ENGINES,

Tools, Machinery, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

The Novelty Iron Works,

Foot of East Twelfth Street, N. Y.

EMBRACING

ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,

SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS

And MACHINERY and PATTERNS of the most approved kinds, etc., etc. Also

6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.

2 STEVENSON'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. diameter, and

1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10-fstroke

JNO. S SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS.

(Successors to Percival Beckett).

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents

Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city

No. 78 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.

P. O. Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.

Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

THE

RICHMOND M'FG. CO.

Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their

"QUAKER STYLES"

OF

Richmond Prints,

AT

188 Church Street, New York.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.

For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR

Richmond "Quaker" Prints.

MWS

SILKS, SILKS,

SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.

Rirets, Black and Colored.

Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.

Plaid Serges and Poplins.

Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.

Cloth Sacques and Basques.

Cashmere, Wool and Broche Long and Square Shawls.

Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY.

TOBACCO.

Banner Tobacco Works.

AUSTIN & CO.,

21 SIXTH STREET

(LATE ST. CLAIR).

Tobacco,

CIGARS, SNUFF, &c.,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf

MADE A SPECIALTY.

Give us a Call or send us an Order. TTha

Louisville Navy.

OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND

IN BUTTS. HALF BUTTS, QUARTER BUTTS AND CADDIES.

KNOX & ORR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

268 Liberty Street,

Now offer for sale the BEST LOUISVILLE NAVY in the market. Dealers in need of something choice should give these goods a trial. Large stock always on hand.

HOTELS.

THE LACLEDE HOUSE.

PARE, $2 00 PER DAY.

J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,

COR. WEST MADISON AND CANAL STS.,

Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Allen and St. Louis Depots.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Having this day sold and transferred to my late partner, THOMAS RAKEWELL, all my interest in the firm of PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., I retire from the firm, which will be continued under the name of THOMAS RAKEWELL & CO.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

Pittsburgh, November 22, 1870.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT HAVING RETIRED

from the firm of LIPPINCOTT & RAKEWELL, all debts and accounts due to the late firm are to be paid to and settled with the remaining General Partner, THOMAS RAKEWELL, who alone is authorized to settle and collect all accounts and use the firm name for that purpose.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

THOMAS RAKEWELL.

Hance Bros. and White's

Fluid Extracts,

Sugar Coated Pills

AND

GRANULES,

EQUAL TO ANY MADE,

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

City and Country Druggists

WILL RECEIVE A LARGE DISCOUNT BY PURCHASING THE ABOVE GOODS DIRECT FROM US. WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT.

McClarran & McKennan,

DRUGGISTS,

AGENTS FOR PITTSBURGH

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

RURAL AVENUE

TWELVE

Beautiful Building Lots,

On Rural Avenue, in the Heart of East Liberty.

Which we will sell at the Low Price of $100 and $120. Each payment $10 per month. BUILDING MATERIALS given on these Lots on monthly payments.

MELLON BROTHERS,

EAST LIBERTY.

tths

PITTSBURGH

NICKEL PLATING WORKS

NO. 84 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES. It is as hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

About Four Miles Flat Rail,

Suitable for Coal Railroad. As good as new. Sample at our office.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY, DI

54 Woo

Basement - - -

First Floor - -

Second Floor -

Third Floor - -

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage

BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City

RAILROAD COMPANY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST-CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are confidently recommended as combining ABSOLUTE SAFETY and a LARGE INCOME.

As fast the entire line is completed and in successful operation, only Twenty Miles of Track to lay in the Western Terminus, and that being rapidly laid.

The present income of the road is AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of these Securities.

The road runs West from ST. JOSEPH, and forms a through line to Denver and West.

Mortgage per mile $13,500 covering Franchise and all property.

Length of Road 111 Miles.

Total issue of Bonds $1,500,000.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application.

Expressage for account of purchaser.

W. F. CONVERSE & CO.,

54 Pine street, New York.

TANNER & CO.,

49 Wall street, New York.

d*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Duquesne Savings Bank,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

Capital, $100,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Open Daily from 9 until 3 o'clock. Also on Saturday Nights.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards, and interest allowed. The Interest, if not drawn out, will be credited as Principal, thus compounding the interest. Every liberal agreement in interest will be allowed on daily balances, subject to check at any time.

DIRECTORS:

James T. Brady, President, of James T. Brady & Co., Bankers.

Simon Beymer, Vice President, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.

Thomas H. Bingham, of Bingham, Cassel & Co.

John Caverly, with M. Caverly & Co.

John H. McCord, Turtle Creek.

Arthur O'Leary, of J. J. O'Leary & Bro.

Llewrie Childs, of H. Childs & Co.

J. P. Estep, of Phelps, Parke & Co.

M. K. Moorhead, of Moorhead & Co.

Books of Charter and By-laws furnished at the Bank.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

H. B. WILKINS, Solicitor. TTha

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

---

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND

OTHER SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. ocd

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MASONIC

Deposit Savings Bank

NO. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET.

CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY, PITTSBURGH.

Capital $200,000 Privilege $500,000.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other Good Security.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Certificates bearing interest issued for deposits made for a specified time. Drafts on New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and Orders given for the purchase and sale of Gold, Bonds and Stocks, on Commission, without any trouble to depositor.

Married Women and persons under age are privileged by the Charter to deposit money in their own name.

Deposits made by a married woman in her own name cannot be attached by the creditors of her husband, but gives her absolute control.

Money deposited by persons under age, in their own name, they can check for at pleasure, and cannot be interfered with by parents or guardians.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Open on Saturday Evenings, 6 to 8 P. M.

President—CHARLES W. BATCHELOR.

Cashier—GEORGE McLEAN.

Solicitor—ALGERNON S. ICKLL.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Batchelor,	James Phearn,
C. F. Wells,	John Chislett,
Alfred Slack,	C. J. Anderson,
G. C. Schible,	Wm. Scott.

W. P. LANE, Jr. ws

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Glendinning, Davis & Amory,

No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in other city.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD, COUPONS,

Bonds and Stocks,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRANLEY.....President.

W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLAR

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

DEALERS IN COAL AND COKE.

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 25, 1870.

There is little fresh to note in the condition of the local money market from that of previous report. It is noticed that the off stage at bank are within the ability of those institutions to accommodate, and there is little of good paper seen outside. Very little paper is suffered to go to protest, and promptness in meeting maturing obligations is very general.

The changes in the local stock market are unimportant. There are only small lots on the street occasionally, and these are quickly picked up even at the advanced high prices.

—The decline to day in government bonds from the opening prices amounted to about an eighth. This was unfavorably influenced by the fact of the London news being less conciliatory on the eastern question.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon. Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	107½ 107½ 107½
U. S. Bonds '62	107½ 107½ 107½
U. S. Bonds '64	107½ 107½ 107½
U. S. Bonds '65	107½ 107½ 107½
U. S. Bonds '65, new	107½ 107½ 107½
U. S. Bonds '67	107½ 107½ 107½
U. S. Bonds '68	107½ 107½ 107½
10-40s	
Currency 6s	

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote Government securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
U. S. 6s, 1881	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1868	107½
Union Pacific 6s	107½
Union Pacific Land Grants	107½
Cent. Pacific 6s	107½

—The advance in the railway shares at the New York Stock Exchange to-day was general, and a higher range of prices was established than usual.

—The following table, made up from the various sessions of J. W. Kennedy's Stock Sales, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 25, 1870.	A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	112	112	112	112	112
U.S. 6s, 1881	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U.S. 5-20s, 1862	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U.S. 5-20s, 1864	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U.S. 5-20s, 1865	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U.S. 5-20s, 1865, new	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U.S. 5-20s, 1867	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U.S. 5-20s, 1868	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U.S. 10-40s					
Currency 6s					
Pacific 6s of '95	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Virginia 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Missouri 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Canton Co.	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Cumberland Preferred	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
New York Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Erie	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Reading	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Hudson	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Michigan Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Lake Shore	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Chicago & Northwestern	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Northwestern, preferred	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul, preferred	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Wabash	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
No. 2	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Fort Wayne	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ohio and Miss.	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pacific Mail	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Adams Express	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Wells	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Quicksilver	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½

A comparison between Wednesday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	West.	Pitt.	Adv.	Dec.
Cent'l & Hudson,	107½	107½		
N. Y. Central rights,	107½	107½		
Erie,	107½	107½		
Reading,	107½	107½		
Harlem,	107½	107½		
Illinois Central,	107½	107½		
Lake Shore,	107½	107½		
Toledo, and Pitts.	107½	107½		
Northwestern,	107½	107½		
Northwestern, pf.	107½	107½		
Rock Island,	107½	107½		
St. Paul,	107½	107½		
St. Paul, pf.	107½	107½		
Wabash,	107½	107½		
No. 2,	107½	107½		
Fort Wayne,	107½	107½		
Ohio and Miss.	107½	107½		
Pacific Mail,	107½	107½		
Adams Express,	107½	107½		
Wells,	107½	107½		

—The New York *Herald* of Wednesday says: The feature of the stock market was a sudden revival of activity in Erie, which veteran owners of the speculative race track has been stabled for nearly two years, and is now turned out as one of the entries for the winter meeting of 1870-71. Of course the street is supplied with the usual private, communicated in whispers, that the Commodore and the Administration have buried the hatchet, that the railway magnates of the several rival lines are discussing a plan for the elevation of freight and passenger tariffs, and even that the Erie line is not to be a "movement" in Erie, and the street is only glad of a pretext of any kind to pounce on the long list of Erie certificates of stock that is held in strong hands in the vaults of the Stock Exchange.

It is further asserted that a delegation was sent over to England to offer the olive branch to the sterling stockholders, and for a month or so a genuine movement will be made in the stock. The quote quotation to-day for Erie was 26¼, against 25¾ at the opening, and the improvement is partially due to the general recovery in prices here since the adjustment of the settlement between the Commodore and his boff correspondents. The opening price this forenoon was 26¼, and the highest figure reached to 26¾—the movement involving the transfer of at least 30,000 shares. Rock Island is also quoted actively at 107½@107¾, and closed heavily to 107¾ from which there was an advance to 107¾ at the opening this morning. The general market, which had been heavy in the forenoon, brought the demand for Erie to the front, and advanced, the highest prices outside of Erie, being made at the close.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Philadelphia and Erie	30
Lehigh Navigation	
Lehigh Navigation, preferred	
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50
Lehigh Valley Railroad	56
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	
Hestonville Passenger Railroad, 1st mtg.	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin, for the same, on reasonable and fair commission terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1870.

REMARKS—Thursday, as every body who pays the slightest attention to passing events knows, was Thanksgiving day, and of course but little business was transacted by our people, with great unanimity, observing the day in an appropriate manner. This morning, however, we found more open, and proprietors at their posts ready to attend the calls of the public. The markets generally are in a healthy state of note, and these will be found under their appropriate headings. The weather is still cold and raw, with indications of rain or snow. Financially there is no change to be noted, which are very firm at quotations, holders being unwilling to make concessions to effect sales. Bids and offers are well understood, and there is an active trade. Receipts since our last 625 bbls. flour, comes in freely, and prices are steady at previous quotations. Groceries are firm and unchanged. Coffee, Chicago and Rio, are rated at last offers as lowest. Provisions show no new features, the stock is very light, but will shortly be replenished from the new curing.

The following are the wholesale prices unless other wise noted:

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied with baled and loose hay, and prices remain unchanged. Sales of timothy are at $18@19 per ton for prime to choice, and $16@17 for mixed hay, as to quality. Clover is in demand at $13@14 per ton.

APPLES—The market is well supplied with apples, and sales are made at various prices, ranging from $3@4 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Cuyahoga Falls berries at $8 per bbl. Eastern continue to be offered at $9@10 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales of No. 1 at 90c per gallon; No 2 do at 80c; Chicago winter strained at 85@90c; Elkhorn do at 75@80c.

LARD—In tierces, 9c; in kegs and bbls, 10c.

CANNEL COAL—The market remains as above quoted; receipts light; standard brands being kept up. Sales of Pittsburgh at 5c per bushel; Kanawha at 4½c; Coalton at 4½c; Brier Hill at 4½c; Blossburg at 5c; Anthracite at 6c per bushel.

COKE—Connellsville is in good demand at $3 per ton at the ovens.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was firm but not very active. The previous days prices was steadily maintained, holders declining to make concessions to effect sales. Several thousand bbls crude were disposed of at rates that were current on Wednesday.

CRUDE.

The selling rates for the various delivories were quoted at 6 o'clock P.M. to-day, as follows: 4 years, with privilege to run from January to July, 70c; 5 do, same time, 70@70½c per gallon.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot.....
1,000 bbls 5 O. November.....
1,000 bbls 5 O. November.....
1,000 bbls 5 O. December.....
1,000 bbls 5 O. in ten days.....

REFINED.

The market was steady, dealers being inclined to hold off at least their declined paying the present asking rates. The result was sales were not very extensive. We give the present rates as follows: Spot, 29c; November, 29c; December 29½c; January and February 29½c; January to June, 1871, 29½c; April, May and June 30c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Waltham Watches—Bell, Black & Co.
Roasted Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Lectures on Academy, Physiology and Laws of Health—Dr. O'Leary.
Waltham Watches—J. H. McFadden & Co.
Pre Chopped Feces, Hands and Lips—Cigarmal of Rome.
"Carnival—Tiffany & Co., New York.
Watches—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Watches, Jewelry—Wm. Wade, Son & Co.
Ladies' and Chins—
Wall Paper Estimates—
Waltham Watches—J. H. McFadden & Co.
New Jerusalem Church.
Plymouth Church—Rev. H. Y. Stevens.
First Methodist Church—Rev. J. W. McKeever.
Watches—Eglin Watch Co.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh—
Masonic Hall—Morris Bros. Minstrels.
Academy of Music—Fox & Devlin's Troupe.
Pittsburgh's Varieties Theater.
Mercantile Library Hall—Mrs. Jarley's Wax Work Monday P.M.
Mercantile Library Hall—Miss Caroline McCaffrey, December 2.
Free Lectures—Prof. O. S. Fowler.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
Opera House—Hamlet.
Academy of Music—Ravel-Martinetti Troupe, November 28.
Room or Hall Wanted—B. & F., this office.
Room Wanted—Lee, box 777, Pittsburgh.
Salesmen Wanted—146 Wood street.
Drug Store for Sale—R. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Pocket Book Lost—E. Morton.
Roasted Coffee—Jenkins & Bro.
Metal Lost—Chas. Smyth & Co.
Building Lots for Sale—D. S. Williams.
Winter Bonnets, Hats, &c.—Miss L. W. Taylor.
Stock Sales—S. Lingers.
Situation Wanted—R., this office.
Agents Wanted—Cuphart & McMechan.
Situation Wanted—A. W. Lock Box 443.
Roasted Coffees—Jenkins & Bro.
Oil Land for Sale—Thos. F. Stewart.
Store for Rent—M. Mordecai.
Situation Wanted—C. T. P., Pittsburgh.
Dried Peaches for Sale—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
New Juveniles—Pittock's.
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.
Holloway Pianos—H. Kleber & Bro.
Roasted Coffee—Jenkins & Bro.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill & Co.
Oil Lands for Sale—R. K. Lanahan.
Wood Sawing Machine—146 Market street.
Diseases of the Lungs—Dr. Keyser.
Set of Coupon—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Stoen & Co.
Wood Sawing Machines—146 Market street.
Stoves for Sale—R. E. Sellers & Co.
Fruits Choice—Marvin's.
Hair Oils—Chas. Reed.
Upholstering Store—
Bolting and Reels for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Reed.
Garden Wedding Eve Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Cream Ale—Piet, Dannals & Co.
Wood Sawing Machines—146 Market street.
Roasted Coffee—Marvin's.
Clothing—Gifling, Follansbee & Co.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1870.

	7:30	4:30	11:30
Height of barometer, inches	30.21	30.10	30.04
Change since last report	....	.07	.06
Thermometer	37	37	37
Change in 24 hours	....	0	W
Direction of wind	W	W	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	2	2
Force of wind—pounds per square foot	....	....	....
Character of wind	Clear	Clear	Clear
Beaufort scale, approximately	A	A	A
Rainfall since last report, in inches	0.00	0.00	0.00
State of weather	....	....	....

Norse—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; the thermometer, wind, and weather throughout the table by the same signs.

Character of the winds to note specially, as followed by numbers, as follows: A, light breeze; B, gentle breeze; C, pleasant; D, fresh; E, brisk; F, high; G, strong gales; H, storm; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

Strength of the wind the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

Go to St. Bridget's fair to-night.

Facts and figures for thinking people. See Sunday Dollar Dispatch.

Wood Horse Cart.—Thomas Scott was sent up for thirty days by Alderman Grimes yesterday.

Lost—In another column for Parker's Landing, 105 acre farm for sale. Bargain. Thos. F. Stewart, 97 Fifth avenue.

Intensely commences December 1, on footprints made on or before that date in the Real Estate Sale Register of Robert Morton, 59 Fourth avenue.

The Young Men's Christian Association will meet on Saturday evening, at half past seven o'clock, in their rooms, corner of Sixth and Penn streets.

City Councils.—A regular monthly meeting of City Councils will be held on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, the last but one regular meeting of the old Councils.

Facts and figures for thinking people. See Sunday Dispatch and Leader.

Grand contest to-night at St. Bridget's.

Lecture by James H. Hopkins.—James H. Hopkins, Esq., it is stated, will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Mutual Fund Society, on the 8th of December next.

Court.—The unpleasantness portion of the colored community on the hill over Alderman Butler in the neighborhood of Penn and Shady avenue, was transferred to the hands of the United States Commissioner yesterday afternoon.

Presents.—Each employee of the Excelsior Omnibus Line received their Thanksgiving turkey from Alex. Pitcairn, the genial and enterprising proprietor.

Mayor Brush's Court.—Nineteen common drunks were disposed of by Mayor Brush on Thanksgiving day, and thirty-eight yesterday morning.

Personal.—Rev. Alexander Clark, late of this city, in addition to his duties as editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, is supplying the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, of Springfield, Ohio. The Rev. Rob. Moody's, The congregation is the largest in the city.

The want of ventilation in the upper part of the balcony of Library Hall was sadly apparent Thursday evening. One lady was so overcome that she had to be carried out of the hall, while many others were unable to remain in the stifling and oppressive atmosphere.

We would direct the attention of those of our readers who are interested in steam heating to the new and improved apparatus of Messrs. Mason, Craig Rose, who are making a specialty of steam heating, and anything informed by them must have merit.

There five watches to be disposed of to-night at St. Bridget's fair.

Lecture by Bishop Domenec.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec will deliver a lecture at St. Paul's Cathedral, Sunday evening, in behalf of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. The subject selected is the "Late Ecumenical Council at Rome." The Bishop was a member of the Council, and will no doubt deliver a lecture both instructive and entertaining.

Facts and figures for thinking people. See Sunday Dispatch and Leader.

Organizing Lisbon Union Fire Preservers.—Alderman McMasters issued a warrant for the arrest of M. P. Covington, charged with assault and battery. P. C. McKnight appearing as prosecutor. McNair alleges that defendant struck him with a stick. The latter, representing that he owned a large estate in Butler county, had considerable property in his office.

Alleged Larceny.—S. Harrison had official business before the Honor. Mayor Brush, yesterday, the nature of it being an information for larceny against Andrew Coleman, who feloniously took and carried away, on the afternoon of the 15th inst., from the store of N. Whiting & Co., on Liberty street, one keg of glycose of the value of $10, one box of dried prunes, one watch chaine of the value of twelve dollars. A warrant was issued.

The New Mexico Stores.—The new Singer Machine, between the large manufacturing and the handy machine, is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and has been felt by thousands. This is the latest machine made by the Singer Company and combines all the improvements of the day. The lighter grades of manufacturing can be done on this machine, as can also the finest fabrics. Call and see it at the agents, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street, and see it work. No canvassers are employed.

Presentation of Gavels.—At the rooms of Iron City Lodge No. 38, American Protestant Association, the officers of the A. P. A. Association, on Wednesday evening, Messrs. John Wilson and David Slate, W. M. and D. W. M. were made the recipients of handsome gavels, elegantly mounted with silver. Mr. James B. Owens made the presentation speech, Mr. Wilson replied for Mr. Slate and himself. Both are very worthy gentlemen and especially in the term of Mr. Wilson, the Lodge could not have been more worthily bestowed.

Grand contest to-night at St. Bridget's.

Dr. O'Leary.—This distinguished physician and surgeon is now in our city, and can be consulted at his office, No. 58 Third avenue, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Doctor pays special attention to surgical operations requiring the greatest dexterity and delicate manipulation, while he feels successful in the prevalent diseases. He does not rely solely upon drugs in his treatment of disease, but upon a proper diet and exercise. Consumption he has built up in previous cases to a high degree, and has built up a substantial reputation, and it is his great object to establish a character for the future, by giving a course of lectures at Exchange Hall, Allegheny, on anatomy, physiology, and the laws of health—coming events, not which in the hands of Dr. O'Leary are designed to enlighten the people, as many diseases are illustrated by the aid of a large collection of anatomical preparations. He will commence a similar course at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday evening, December 6th, and we advise all who can conveniently to attend to do so.

Facts and figures for thinking people. See Sunday Dispatch and Leader.

One Way Reading Plan.

The popular plan of the times, by which everybody may procure a Piano, Organ or Melodeon. We are now prepared to rent any of our Pianos, Organs or Melodeons, from the lowest to the highest priced ones, and make such arrangements that the amount of rent paid will be applied towards the purchase of the instrument. This plan is especially convenient for persons of limited means, as for many such months, or who do not wish to draw a large amount of money from their business at once, we have introduced this new plan so one of persons are now owners of a piano or organ, who would otherwise be without one. In these days of retrenchment and economy, no home, be it ever so humble, is complete without a piano or organ, with which to while away the hours of leisure and rest, and now through our exceptional facilities it is possible for any one and everybody to own a first-class instrument. Call at our rooms and have our plan explained to you. Hamlet & Hudson, Fifth avenue.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Hon. Charles Sumner at Library Hall, Thursday Evening.

Library Hall was crowded Thursday evening, by a fashionable and intelligent audience, assembled to listen to the lecture of Hon. Charles Sumner. Every available seat was occupied, and the lecture financially was a great success.

The lecturer stated that he had been announced to speak upon the subject "Peace between France and Germany," with the reason in explanation. Previous to his arrival here he was announced that he was to speak upon quite another subject, namely, "The Alabama Claims." The call was appropriately designated as a duel between nations, and the present conflict between France and Germany sustained the same relation. He had chosen the subject, "The events which preceded the war were carefully, declared, and for which he accepted the responsibility of the nation thrown upon Louis Napoleon, who had run "full to battle in the hope of establishing a French empire." The first campaign in Germany. He thought that with the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon the wrongs had been satisfied, and that the parties should come to an understanding that would have insured that mature people of Europe and saved the ravages and bloodshed which have followed. He then discussed the questions of peace, and contended that in accepting all the great there were three essential conditions which must not be overlooked in the interest of civilization, the first was the rights of neutrals, the second many, that there should be complete guaranty against further aggression, and thirdly what is so well known among us as "security for the future." The second condition to be regarded was that of indemnity, and the present war the guaranty, while sufficient, should be such as not to wound the just and sensibilities of the French people, or to offend any principle of public law. The third principle, demanded the disarmament of Europe, and the establishment of some rule by which the recurrence of such a disastrous duel should be prevented. It would not be well for the nation a guaranty for Germany, there must be a guaranty for all Europe. He then spoke of the feeling to what Bismarck would demand as an accompaniment of peace, upon which he would be restored and guaranty for the future secured.—The dismemberment of Alsace and Lorraine from France was alluded to by Prof. T. P. Pittsburgh.—He contended that the provinces would prove a source of strength and power to the nation of Germany, and that instead of securing peace it would be the cause of a war more terrible and bloodshed. He contended that the proper guaranty was disarmament, and by that term he meant a reduction of the armies of the nations and the abolition of the standing army. He argued that this was the most effectual way of securing lasting peace, and discussed the proposition at some length. As he did that it was not the province of the lecturer every aspect. He such a course France would be relieved from the necessity of keeping up and training a standing army, it would have the best effect on the conditions of those who would in the event of a declaration of war be the non producers and consumers and above all it would avoid the recurrence of such a war as the present. He then spoke of the power of the French government to assume the offensive. Large armies had a tendency to provoke war, and he would have the power which in court, where national difficulties could be adjusted upon principles as those for which present quarrels were settled. He concluded by saying that for the future of other nations he confidently believed would flow from such a plan of adjusting national troubles.

Go to St. Bridget's fair to-night.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Parade, Etc

Thanksgiving day was generally observed in the city and vicinity yesterday. The streets were crowded with promenaders, and the various places of amusement and entertainment were filled to overflowing.

THE PARADE.

The members of the Duquesne Greys met at the armory, on Fourth avenue, at two o'clock P. M., and proceeded to Wood street and formed in line on the right of the column. There were fifty-four members present, and the following companies in line—Capts. Seeger, Fullwood, Moore and Hager. The battalion passed over the following route:

From Fourth avenue, Wood to Smithfield; Smithfield to Third avenue; Third avenue to Grant to Fifth avenue; Fifth to Market; Market to Federal; Federal to Diamond; Diamond to bridge; over bridge to Ninth; Ninth to Liberty; Liberty to Smithfield; Smithfield to Seventh avenue; Seventh to Sixth avenue; Sixth to Seventh avenue; Seventh to Grant; Grant to Fifth avenue; Fifth to Cherry alley; Fifth to Fourth avenue; and Fourth avenue to the armory.

The Washington Infantry turned out two companies strong, and made a fine display. They left the armory at three o'clock, and passed through the principal streets.

The colored company of Captain Mossey also paraded the principal streets of the city.

SHOOTING MATCH.

A pigeon shooting match took place at Enon Valley, a pleasant station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The first prize was a silver cup, and the entries were Messrs. Marshall, Clemon and F. Boyle. Marshall won out, Clemon and F. Boyle, Sr., coming out second by one. In the next contest there were a number of contestants, and the first prize was a handsome gold watch, which was won by Mr. Marshall. The following is a summary of both trials of marksmanship: H. Karr, 10 out of 10; Clemon, 10 out of 10; Marshall, 10 out of 10; Boyle, 10 out of thirteen, two out of five; F. Boyle, eleven out of thirteen; Hall, eleven out of thirteen; Hixson, three out of five; Pearson, seven; Mossey, eight; Dunlap, seven. After which the shooting came to a close. The entire number of birds shot at was one hundred and sixty-five.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.

The balloon ascension yesterday morning the parties were fined five dollars and costs each, and left with downcast countenances for the county jail. It appears that the two who arrested were on their way to a ball in Allegheny.

Yourth and beauty throng to St. Bridget's fair.

A Model Machine Shop.

It is but a few months since the *Commercial Journal* had an article on "Westinghouse Atmospheric Brake," as being the *orphan child* of apparatus for checking the motion of railroad trains, and recorded its successful trial upon the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Pennsylvania Railways. Since then the Westinghouse Air Brake Company has been formed by Pittsburgh capitalists and manufacturers, and are engaged in making the brake in the works at the corner of Liberty and Penn streets, until at the present time eighty-five men are employed in the city, and everything about the works betokens a rapid increase. At the time they are fully occupied in filling orders from the railroad companies, as well as in perfecting the brake, adapting existing machinery to the purpose of making the brake, and fitting up new machinery for the same purpose. The capacity for filling this order is fifty sets per month in the start, and this number is to be increased as the demand requires. Wages, and when the additions, now contemplated, are completed, the number of hands employed will be engaged in adding to our city's prosperity. But, aside from the benefits of the manufactory and from the mechanical excellence of its work, it is the most complete thing in the way of providing existing between employers and laborers. The employer and employed are brought together, and the former by a kindness of treatment and motive their relations mutually agreeable, and the latter by a respect for his employer and rebuke the best workmen. In pursuance of this purpose the company have erected a building for the use of the employees, to be opened on the first of the month in accordance with it took place on Thanksgiving night. The room is large and airy, being the entire room of the "Union Depot Hotel" of the stockholders and workmen of the Company to enjoy the first supper. A sumptuous dinner given by the directors, and speaking commenced at about seven o'clock. That the "great" was in the host of the hour, it was difficult to fail; proof of its excellence, and all present had a happy and rousing sense of the friendly and good will between them. Speaking a set of brackets.

Facts and figures for thinking people. See Sunday Dispatch and Leader.

Go to St. Bridget's fair to-night.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The New Machine Shops and Round-House at Verner—Where the Same are to be Built—Who Owns the A. V. R. R.

We have, on more than once occasion, referred to the fact that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company contemplated the erection of new and commodious machine shops round-house, &c., for the use of the company, at Verner, on the line of the road, some two and a half miles beyond the present city limits, and there having been in some quarters a disposition to doubt the assertion, our reporter yesterday called upon Col. Wm. Phillips, President of the Company, in reference to the matter. He was informed by the Colonel that the present shops, situated in the Fifteenth Ward (and which, we may remark, are temporary wooden sheds,) have long since proved inadequate, and more than one effort has been made to secure adequate grounds, or another and more eligible site for new buildings.

Negotiations in the direction first mentioned were made by Col. Phillips some months since, but failed. The negotiations were for the purchase of about five acres of land belonging to the heirs of Robert Ewart, bounded by Penn and across the track from where the present shops are situated. Seventy thousand dollars was the sum offered for the site, but these negotiations, as we have already stated, fell through, Lawrenceville refused to vacate the ground on which it laid out and traversing the square. The entire property of the Company next directly attracted Mr. Verner's attention, and the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of the same. Verner, from a point for the purposes mentioned. Plans of the same, the outside and inside walls, with wide angle iron corners, and then several layers of a combination of iron and steel, all in extra inches in thickness, each layer being united with bolts running from the front to the inside, so that no bolt nor rivet comes to the surface. The roof is also to be built with the combination of burglar proof; or, in other words three distinct sates, one for the use of the President, the second for the use of the Treasurer, and the third for the Teller. The main lock, the best ever invented, is said to be subject to one hundred million changes. The steel bolts, twelve in number, are thrown by a wrench, and the key is also placed on the lock. The three compartments or safes are supplied with similar locks, each having a different key. A large stock of time books and charges. It is finished in a most superb manner, and reflects credit alike upon the designer and manufacturer, and when erected will afford the bank merchant and the public generally a building superior to any place in the city. The agent of the manufacturers, Mr. A. W. Lowe, is now in this city and for the next few days may be found at the bank, or, at No. 91 Liberty street.

A Popular Gentleman.—At the German Catholic Fair held in Shanesburg the past week, Father Gibbons was awarded the handsome cushioned rocking chair voted to the most popular gentleman in the town. Father Gibbons is a native of Ireland, and for the last few years has been stationed at Shanesburg, and there are but two stockholders in the notable fact that he is a native of Ireland, and interested in the welfare of the Pennsylvania Central. Col. Scott is the largest holder of the shares of the stock, while the remainder is held by private individuals and almost entirely by those who live along the line.

In conversation afterwards, Col. Phillips informed us that the Company had no intention of the road, and would pay what he would ask for it, they might sell. It is built now, and the Company have the road. It is not for sale, and would doubtless remain so as well as the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and they announced in obtaining it, when negotiations were first made it never would be for sale.

Grand contest to-night at St. Bridget's.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The Killing of the Infant of Mr. Pierson by a Car of the Manchester Passenger Railway.

On Saturday, November 5th, an infant child of Mr. Pierson, who resides in Patterson's Alley, in Duquesne Way, between Penn and Allegheny Avenues, First Ward, Allegheny, was run over by one of the Reboma Street cars belonging to the Manchester Passenger Railway Company, and killed. The car was in charge of one Lafayette Kerr, who was duly arrested on the charge of manslaughter, and committed to jail. The following is a summary of both trials of marksmanship: H Karr, nine out of thirteen; Clemon, ten out of thirteen; Marshall, ten out of thirteen, two out of five; F. Boyle, eleven out of thirteen; Hall, eleven out of thirteen; Hixson, three out of five; Pearson, seven; Mossey, eight; Dunlap, seven. After which the shooting came to a close. The entire number of birds shot at was one hundred and sixty-five.

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A STRUGGLING CONGREGATION.

An Appeal to Christian Philanthropy.

The Church of United Brethren, in Crossingville, presents a picture of a struggling congregation struggling under difficulties. Crossingville is a pretty large town in Crawford county, Pa., with but one other church (Catholic) in the place. Nine poor men, feeling the need of a Protestant Church, joined together to build one. Some were farmers, the others, workingmen, who contributed of their earnings, till they had secured a sum sufficient to justify their undertaking. With overflowing hearts they saluted the edifice rising upon its foundations. After it had proceeded some way, the want of funds threatened to leave it a stand an unfinished monument to their Christian zeal. Fifteen hundred dollars had been expended, and six hundred more were necessary to complete the building. This sum was finally raised by a mortgage on the house of the Lord. The church is shared by the Methodists, but without stoves or furniture, and its congregations has to rely on a schoolroom for one or another every fortnight. The mortgage is falling due, with no funds to meet it. The church is in the midst of a benighted population, and if not relieved, may fall into hands that will turn it into a temple of idolatry. Hence it is a strong case for the consideration of the charitable. Subscriptions may be sent to J. H. Patton, Esq., Crossingville.

The New Burglar-Proof Safe for the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York, have just delivered to the Bank of Pittsburgh, its new burglar-proof safe, built after the design furnished by the President, John Harper, Esq., and in a few days it will be placed in the substantial vault of this old and reliable institution. The safe is constructed on the principle of wedged angle iron corners, and then several layers of a combination of iron and steel, all in extra inches in thickness, each layer being united with bolts running from the front to the inside, so that no bolt nor rivet comes to the surface. The roof is also to be built with the combination of burglar proof; or, in other words three distinct sates, one for the use of the President, the second for the use of the Treasurer, and the third for the Teller. The main lock, the best ever invented, is said to be subject to one hundred million changes. The steel bolts, twelve in number, are thrown by a wrench, and the key is also placed on the lock. The three compartments or safes are supplied with similar locks, each having a different key. A large stock of time books and charges. It is finished in a most superb manner, and reflects credit alike upon the designer and manufacturer, and when erected will afford the bank merchant and the public generally a building superior to any place in the city. The agent of the manufacturers, Mr. A. W. Lowe, is now in this city and for the next few days may be found at the bank, or, at No. 91 Liberty street.

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SOUTH SIDE.

Youth and beauty throng to St. Bridget's fair.

Parade.—The parade of the Companies of the Light Guard Battalion through the boroughs on the South Side on Thursday was quite excellent, and attracted a great deal of attention.

A Surprise.—Rev. Edward Williams, pastor of the M. E. Church, South Pittsburgh, was surprised on Thursday by a visit of the members of his congregation, accompanied by the present of a purse of $100.

Two Drunks.—Squire Barker yesterday committed Nicholas Hazzard to jail for forty-eight hours for drunkenness, Justice Salisbury had one case of drunkenness before him, which was disposed of in the usual manner.

Arrested and Discharged.—For breaking doors and windows in Johnson & Co.'s glass house, on Thursday, Frederick Bender was arrested and taken before Justice Salisbury. He paid for all damage done, however, and after settling the costs was discharged.

Outrageous Conduct.—Elizabeth Brady lodged complaint before Justice Heise yesterday, charging Martin Brady with disorderly conduct and assault and battery. She alleged that the accused made it a practice, almost daily, to abuse his sister, a confirmed invalid, by the way. The Justice sent an officer to arrest the accused.

Sad, If True.

A very sad and singular case was brought to the attention of a Justice on the South Side yesterday, a young white woman making information against a negro living in Manchester, which we withhold for the present, but are permitted to relate the facts as follows: The prosecutrix came here from Ohio some time since, accompanied by a man with whom she was said to be intimate, and according to her story, she was left with him at a time when she gave birth to a child—the result of the intimacy mentioned. The fellow deserted her, the child died and the disgraced mother went to live with the colored family referred to, in Manchester, who were acquainted with her parents. Of late, by threats of exposure of her first wrong, she fell victim to the selective wiles of the head of this family, and, as the result, a second child was born, which the father caused to make provision for it, and hence the change. A warrant is out.

Public Amusements.

On Thanksgiving day our places of amusement were all crowded, two performances being given at each of them. At the matinee at the Opera House in the afternoon "Hamlet" was performed to a jammed house. In the evening Mr. Booth appeared as *Claude Melnotte*, in the "Lady of Lyons," to an equally large audience. At the Academy of Music the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" was given at both matinee and evening performances, and Miss Gibson was as George Dickson, as the *Boy*, had not a great deal to do, but that little was well done.

Will Rogers' benefit and successful engagement closes, when he will give "King Lear" and "Rough Diamond," for the matinee this afternoon "Hamlet," his greatest personation, will be given. On Monday evening Mr. Rogers' benefit, when he will present much his many pleasant recollections, will appear, probably in "Richelieu" and "Rough Diamond." German." He will no doubt draw crowded houses.

Thomas's Grand Concerts.—After having been regaled with so much of the mediocre and the trashy in the shape of concerts and operas, we are all in a condition to appreciate worthy thing, as that by means of which we will be obliged to realize that music is indeed the *art divine*. Instrumental music, such as Thomas's famous orchestra gives, is the most attractive and will afford to delight, and presents the very strongest claims upon the support of all intelligent and cultivated people. He is also one of the matchless beauty and finish of this association's performances. The varied and truly attractive programme, all other musical attempts must more or less fade into insignificance. We have always thought perfection, nothing to mar the delicious sensations created; here the realization of all that is to be desired. Who can suggest a more heavenly and divine music, and what more delightful place to hear it than in one of Thomas's gigantic gems, Wagner's music of the future. Liszt, Strauss and others of the same class, for the benefit of organization is a most efficient one, producing some of the finest pastoral effects we have ever heard. On next Monday night "Green Monster," one of those produced by the Ravel troupe, and will be the last time it will be presented at that time, with new scenery, tricks and transformations. Accompanying the pantomime is a first class concert, in addition to the above the great character artists, Messrs. Fox & Devlin, have been engaged, and will appear in some of their pleasing specialities.

Grey Hall.—The fair and festival so successfully inaugurated Thanksgiving evening by the ladies of Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church is being patronized largely. The attractions are many and the object to which the proceeds of the fair are to be devoted most worthy.

St. Bridget's Fair.—A grand time is expected at St. Bridget's Church to-night. The beautiful things to be seen at the fair cannot be mentioned, and can't be appreciated without being seen. Three fine watches are to be disposed of to-night. They may be had for the asking by one who reads these lines to secure a timekeeper.

Etrated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all Grocers. Trhs

Second Great Sale of Loisat Verner.

If a man buys two lots in the new suburban town laid out on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Verner, for $200 per acre. An acre subdivided into ordinary city lots will make fifteen, and each lot at $50 would bring $750. Now, we do not know the price of town lots in Altoona, but it is not likely that those figures would be looked at by those who own them. We see no reason why lots at Verner should not be worth three times lots in Altoona. The Pennsylvania Railroad has its great workshops divided, Harrisburg, and Altoona, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and a half dozen other places. The Allegheny Valley Road proposes to have but one workshop, and that to be at Verner, within two and one half miles of our own city line. If these